The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.740.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 48
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

The Native Languages, double the above

nts which are to be inserted for a considerable ge may be made.

REFERENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2

ONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, ade payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Ratnagherry	30	" Colombo	8
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	9
" Goa	Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar	1	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore	2	" Madras	15
" Cannanore	3	" Coconada	17
" Tellicherry	3	" Vizagapatam	18
" Calicut	4	" Bimlipatam	18
" Beypore	4	" Gopalpore	19
" Cochin	5	" False Point	20
" Allepy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. BUEMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	10
" Gwadur	26	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	28	" Bahrein	12
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Linga	17
" Linga	Dec. 2	" Bunder Abbas	17
" Bushire	4	" Muscat	21
" Kuweit	6	" Gwadur	23
" Fao	6	" Kurrachee	27
" Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BUEMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. M. LYELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool....Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	" 3 0 0
Third Class	" 1 8 0
Horses	" 4 0 0
Carriages	" 8 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
37, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Tricste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

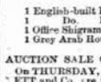
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P., Capt. W. E. PURDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

THE SALE of Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY, at 7 A.M., commencing from Lot No. 451.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

2	Cases	98 Pieces each Imitation Fine Pad, 30 to 32 in. 24 yds.		
1	Do.	25	do. do.	do.
2	Do.	120	do. each Medium Pattern Jaconets	29 do.
1	Do.	98	do. Steam Prints	30 do.
5	Do.	100	do. each small Pattern Print'd Jac'ts	29 do.
10	Do.	100	do. do.	do. do.
100	Dozen	White whole Stockings.		
150	Do.	do.	Handkerchiefs	
1	Case	25 Pieces of Nansooks.		
3	Bales	Water Twist, 360 lbs. each, No. 30.		
1	Do.	50 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs. 12 ozs. 39 ins. 38½ yds.		
10	Cases	Orange Shirtings, 36 inches 40 yards.		
14	Bundles	of Telegraph Wire, and Sundry Articles, &c.		

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Buggy.
1 Do. Dog-cart.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Grey Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee, and Navi Ra, wid of Dullanjee Lodha, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, the Mortgagor the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of household land or batty ground, situate at or near Cumatapoora or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement thirty-five thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, to other with all and singular the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, buildings and premises standing thereon, called or known as Lywallah's Cottages, and are bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Osmanigur, on the west by the property of Cursetjee Manekjee Nurse-man, on the south by the property now or lately belonging to John Tanner, Esq., and on the south by the Foras Road, and is said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53 A, 53 B, 53 C.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, late in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tuker Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scraps, buckets, iron pipes, water meter, gun-lee, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility interwoven. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or purer, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
"	Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to	£10
"	Lockets	" £ 1 0 to	£20
"	Suites	" £10 10 to	£50
	Chains	Per Ounce " £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND NOV. 1873.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
AND
THE OPERA OF
LEILA AND MEJNOON.

RESERVED SEATS—THREE RUPEES.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSEHJEE & Co., Kalbadevi Road; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M., sharp.

MR. DAVID GEORGE UNDERWOOD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 4th November 1873.

FOR SALE, the JOHORE STEAM SAW MILLS in full working order.—Apply to MR. JAMES MELDRUM, at the Mills, New Johor, near Singapore; or to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1873.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, when the following Resolutions will be proposed before the Meeting, viz. :—

1st.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees 5 Lacs to Rupees 6,25,0 0 by the issue of 500 new quarter Shares of Rupees 25 each, to meet the cost of Machinery for Weaving and the extension of building therefor.

2nd.—That one such quarter Share be offered to every holder of one wh le Share in the Company, and that the Directors be authorized to dispose of any such new quarter Shares not taken up in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the Company.

3rd.—That Calls on these quarter Shares be made by the Directors at such time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

4th.—That quarter Shares shall be transferable in the same manner as the old Shares of the Company, and that every registered holder of four quarter Shares shall be entitled to exchange the same for one whole share of the Company and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof, but that no holder of any less number than four quarter Shares shall be entitled to any vote in respect thereof and that four quarter Shares shall count as one vote,

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠા વી. કું.

per. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th November 1873.

NOTICES.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

NOW PUBLISHED.

CHARGES AND PENALTIES under the INDIAN ARTICLES of WAR, with Notes and Extracts from Standard Works and Army Orders of latest date, compiled by Major Dodd. Price Rs. 2-12.

Orders Registered at BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable,
IMPORTED OVERLAND WEEKLY
BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or LARVAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rendering it sluggish, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

PIANOFORTES to hand by recently arrived Ships, from LONDON, all by the best and most approved Makers.

A Collard and Collard's three unison full sized Grand Pianoforte, patent repeater action, with all improvements, in handsome Mahogany case ..... Rs. 650

A Boudoir Grand (Bichorda), of solid Mahogany, by Charles Cadby, Gray's Inn Lane, London; magnificent tone, finished in the best style ..... Rs. 500

A perfectly new Sympathetic Piano, of solid Mahogany :—this instrument is one of those superbly toned Pianofortes that command a preference in India wherever they are found. S. ROSE & Co. are *the Sole Agents appointed by the Inventor of this first class Piano in Bombay*; in Calcutta, the Messrs. HAROLD & Co.

A Sympathetic Pianoforte (Grand Square); made specially for India; exactly similar to the above: has been only twelve months out of the Maker's hands, and has been used at the Town Hall and by the principal Pianistes of this City upon special occasions.

N.B.—There will be a slight reduction in the price of this celebrated Pianoforte.

A new shaped Pianoforte, called the "OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PIANO": the peculiarity of this instrument is that the shape adapts it for many uses, either in the drawing-room, the library, or a student's private apartment. It is of full compass and weight, no heavier than two men can easily carry about from one room to another, upon an emergent occasion. The interior mechanism is very simple, and upon an entirely new principle. The whole instrument is a great novelty, being so portable and yet of full compass, and good in tone. Price net cash ..... Rs. 550

The newly invented "COTTAGE GRAND" (*not upright*) in the form of the horizontal Piano, standing upon three legs. This instrument is remarkable for the richness of quality in its tone. It has the full Indian compass, has been made specially to S. ROSE & Co's order, and is the first of the kind ever offered for sale in India. Price net cash ..... Rs. 750

A smaller instrument of the same shape as the "Oxford and Cambridge Piano," of rich, deep coloured mahogany. Compass about an octave less than the above, rendering the Piano even more convenient for carrying about: suitable for the Hills—can be sent backwards and forwards for tuning, &c., with ease, like any ordinary travelling case, per rail or cart. Price net cash ..... Rs. 375

A Grand Square Piano, COLLARD'S, of richly ornamental exterior, in rosewood, having massive moulded top and carved legs—been in use at one of the chief mansions in Grosvenor Square, Hyde Park, in London. This kind of instrument is ready to be met with in India. Price net ..... Rs. 700

N. B.—Not less than 120 Guineas was the cost of this superb Piano—when new.

A Collard's Square Piano, mahogany, of short compass, C to G, Second hand, has been about twelve months in India ..... Rs. 375

A Broadwood's Piano, pettite square, short compass (6 octaves) of good tone, in fair condition, handsome Mahogany Case. Price net cash ..... Rs. 250

(Will fetch this price for the next ten years.)

A Broadwood's Square Piano, small size, 6 octaves only, F to F, has been in India about ten months, in fair condition. Price net Cash ..... Rs. 175

S. ROSE & Co. have always in Stock a large and well selected assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

English Concertinas	Rs. 95 to Rs. 250	Tambourines	Rs. 4 to Rs. 20
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	Rs 15 to Rs. 50	Triangles	Rs. 5
Banjos	Rs. 10 to Rs. 45	Bones, Clappers, and Castagnets	Rs. 2 per set.
Guitars	Rs. 64	Fleitinas and Accordeons, each	Rs. 32 to Rs. 64

Flutes, Piccolos, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Cornets-a-piston, Cornopans, Bugles, Side Drums,

S. ROSE & Co. have always in Stock a large collection of Music, suitable for CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call special attention to the NEW BELL ACCORDEON, just introduced by them. With Two Bells, and with Eight Keys or Sixteen Notes in the Scale; and also Harmony Chords, *ad libitum*.

Specially suitable for Christy Minstrel Songs or for the enlivening Dance, the Bells giving, at pleasure, the most brilliant and marked effect to the Music. The Bell Accordeon has the power of playing three parts at the same time, Treble, Bass, and Bell accompaniment: it has an additional stop to diversify the tone, and by the introduction of a hand strap and a thumb rest, the execution is greatly facilitated. Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Eight Keys or Sixteen Notes ..... Rs. 16
Instruction Book (without a master) Songs, Operatic Airs, Christy Songs. ..... Rs. 1
Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Ten Keys or Twenty Notes, ... Rs. 20
Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Twelve Keys or Twenty-four Notes. ..... Rs. 24

MUSICAL BOXES.

S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with new patent winder, playing every style of Music. A list of Tunes, with the Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application.

S. ROSE & Co.'s New Catalogue of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and of MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS are now ready, copies of which shall be sent post free on application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PATENT BELL PIANOFORTE.

THIS NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT produces a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. It is played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

It is light and portable, never requires tuning, rarely gets out of order, and is admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

LIST OF PRICES,
INCLUDING TIN OR ZINC LINED PACKING CASE.

4 Octaves in	Solid Walnut,	height 9 inches, length 31 inches	Rs. 180
5 Octaves in	ditto	height 10 inches, length 39 inches	" 250

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A powerful tonic in all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Boils, Poverty of the Blood. By its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored. Per Bottle Rs. 2 and 3-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle: it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London is weaker, both for Bank Bills and Hoondees, and our quotations are lower all round.

In Government Securities we have not heard of any transactions of large amounts, and prices are nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 9/16d. to ¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½	
Do demand 100¼	
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅝	
Do. demand 99 15/16 to par	
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	110½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Cartoas	280
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	72½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE iron ship Tiverton engaged a full cargo of seeds, &c., for London at £2-6-3. This shows how depressed the freight market has become for sailing vessels, as this cargo was offered a fortnight ago at £3-10-0. A steamer has also been chartered to load at Kurrachee for Marseilles or Liverpool at £3-7 6 Dec. shipment.

London	Cotton	3-10-0
	Cases	2-1-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Mynabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 2s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 18s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 18s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£3 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
Chi ,, ,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

MARKET steady for Bank of Bombay, National Bank, and Spinning shares. Colaba shares were in demand at Rs. 1,390.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88½ d.
72,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,480
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
10,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	430 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318-320	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	109-112	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-102	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	106-61	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,590
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
58,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,493
600	2,500	all	140	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	65	Bombay United	1,285
1,800	150	150	65	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,680
750	1,000	all		Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	all	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
800	2,500	all	150 p.	Oriental	2,250
600	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,150
800	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,000

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

187	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150dp.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	600	25 p.	Alexandra Press Co.	915
184	12,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	6 2 0
200	2,500	all	...	Assar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,401
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,675
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company	900
501	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
351	2,000	all	200p.	East India Press Co.	2,700
1,0	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	5,000
202	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cawasji Press Co.	425
200	1,000	all	70 p.	Fremet Press Co	655
185	5,000	1,46	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	100
200	400	350	60 p.	Jofussil Press & G. Co.	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,50	75	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
202	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	500	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
139	1,5	1,25	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	25	all	0 p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
45	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart United Press Co.	900

Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,283
1,000	50	all	15 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Wiegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

"We have no change to report in the state of the market, which continues extremely dull, with in fact no business doing. There is however no apparent decline in rates, which we account for the unwilling-ness of importers to make a concession in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

300 pieces White Do iss	38 in. 12 yds.	Rs. 2	7 6
600 ,, Turkey Red Garment	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 5	14 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, ,,	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 5	14 0

COTTON.

The market at Liverpool continues dull and heavy, with almost no change in prices. Reuters's of the 20th quote Fair Dhollera at 5 9/16d. per lb., with sales only 18,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. The market here has yesterday shown some weakness, but there has been no change in our previous day's quotations. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	Rs. 176 to Rs.	183
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 178 to ,,	182
,, Sawgioned	,, 184 to ,,	186
,, Compta	,, 180 to ,,	188
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery	,, 205 to ,,	208
,, Akote ,, ,,	,, 209 to ,,	210
,, Broach, March ,,	,, 225 to ,,	227
,, Hingunghat Jan. ,,	,, 227 to ,,	228
,, Dhollera Ap ,,	,, 188 to ,,	190

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 candies Old Sawginned, 25 days	Rs.	186
50 ,, ,, Cutch	,,	171-75
25 ,, ,, ,,	,,	168

IN YARNS and METALS we have heard of no sales.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 15th November 1873.

	Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,21,297 10 0
Merchandize		2,47,882 9 0
Electric Telegraph		1096 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		612 8 0
	Total Rs.	4,33,858 11 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	Total Rs.	3,71,166 11 10
	Increase Rs.	59,691 15 2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Annie	Smith	Moulmein, Sept. 13.
	Massilia (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Nov. 6.
	Hydree	Ashton	Mauritius, Oct. 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	H. A. Blanchard	Hardy	Chittagong.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Townsend	England.

The ship Tiverton, to London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 19 Oriental (s) ... Rangoon and N. Ports

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 18 Hoogly (s) ... Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera, s, 365 bundles iron sheets, Tyeball Escofally; 2 cases glassware, Bapty Brothers; 20 casks China clay, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co; 1 cask hardware, Bhimeya Heptoola; 5 cases thread, Grendon Tippet & Co.

Cordic, s, 1 package earthenware, and 1 package glassware, Soomar Bhiva.

FROM LONDON.

Wimbledon, s, 5 cases sherry and 9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 40 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—21st NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 145 bales coir, Stearns Hobart & Co; 63 bales Cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 408 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khatow & Co; 3 bales cotton, Virchund Curumchund; 50 bales West wool, Vulubdass Vundrawandass.

Celts, s, 7 tons old iron, Johnson & Co; 268 packages wet dates, Goculdass Hurjewan; 9 bales skins, R. L. Southern & Co; 125 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 20 bales cotton, Asudon Khinger; 100 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondeejee; 14 bales cotton, Girdhur Jadowjee; 7 bales cotton, Dayall Heerachund.

Strathclyde, s, 40 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee; 89 bales catton, Chutoorbooj Munjee; 35 bales cotton, Oakerda Khet-ey; 70 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey & Co; 10 bales cotton, and 59 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 30 bales wool, Vulubdas Vundrawandas; 100 bales cotton, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vukeel.

Deccan, s, 18 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey & Co; 25 bales wool, Dawood Mahomed.

China, s, 275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 12 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 9 bundles E. teeth, Sockoor Futtabhoy; 125 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj; 11 cases peacock feathers, and 2 cases fishmaws, Khakebhoy Nansey; 45 cases gum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 26 bundles silk, Mahomed Currim Ebram.

China, s, 1125 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

China, s, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

China, s, 170 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR PARIS.

Deccan, s, 4 cases shawls, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deccan, s, 4 bales hides, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 4 chests silk, Behrend Brothers; 1 chest silk, H. Z. Abecia; 2 cases silk, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Elliot, Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Scott, Colonel, Commandant Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

K tkewell, Major, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Iredell, Captain, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Gillmor, Captain, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

DeTatham, Surgeon, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Johnston, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Tanna.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 19th November, 1873.

The following General Order, by H E the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, is published for information and guidance :—

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 17th October 1873.

With the concurrence of the "Great India Peninsular" and "Madras" Railway authorities it has been arranged that when Troops move by between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, carriages and kit waggons or brake-vans shall be changed at Raichore, but that the vehicles, invalid carriages, heavy baggage, waggons, ammunition waggons, shall run through to that point on either line to which the troops may be proceeding.

Officers applying for "Troop Extra Trains" under such circumstances, will be careful to notify to the Railway authorities the number of such vehicles, that will be required and the name of the station to which they will have to proceed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieuts E V Elwes and F T S Carter are transferred from the 6th to the 14th Brigade, and Lieut F W J Barker posted to No 3 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieut Col S J Thorpe is placed on general duty Poona.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Capt C S Walker, to Bombay, from 8th Nov to Dec 1873, preparatory to proceeding to England.

Royal Artillery—Maj C E Basevi (No 4 Battery 6th Brigade) from 7 th Oct 1873 to 6th Jan 1874, in England on medical certificate.

Lieut F C Fox (No 6 Battery 6th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut H Knight (F Battery 9th Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 20 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a fina certificate to Europe.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Surg Maj J G Lenk, M B to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear be ore a medical board.

25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Quartermaster T P Geoghegan, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lieut E V Huyshe, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lieut T Drew to England per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Capt John Healey, from date of arrival of his Regiment at Bombay, until required to embark for England, on urgent private affairs.

98th Foot—Maj J Blood, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Maj J B Crispin, officiating Wing Officer, 4th N I (Rifles) from 15th Nov to 14th Dec 1873 in c nsion, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 18.)

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Salem District, six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr F Brickwell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Vizagapatam District, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he quitted his range.

Mr Ralph Sillery Benson, to be Asst to the Collector and Mag of Salem.

The Rev Richard Charles Raban, M A, to act as Chaplain of Poonamallee.

The Rev John Bowden Trend, M A, to act as Chaplain of Vellore.

The Rev David George Clarke, M A, to act as Chaplain of Mysore.

The Rev Joseph Duncan Ostrehan, M A, to act as Chaplain of Vepery.

The Hon R A Dalyell, Actg Secy to G vernment, Revenue Department, delivered over charge of the Office on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Mr F R H Sharp, Sub-Collector and Joint Magst of South Arcot, reported his return to the Presidency on the 12th instant per S steamer Pekin.

G K Chamberlain, Covenanted Asst Colr and Magis rate, North Arcot, has been granted on extension of leave for 6 months, on sick certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H F V Gaitskell, H M's 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, a Probation r for the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for employment in the Punjab Frontier Force.

With reference to the General Order permitting Capt A C Hawthorn, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approv l :—

Madras Staff Corps.

Capt Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 19th Nov 1873.

General List, Infantry.

Lieut (Brev-Capt) Augustus Frederick Wilkinson to be Capt vice Lawford, Cadre 45th N I, cashiered. Dat d 3th Nov 1873.

Lieut Dempster Heming to be Captain by Brevet from the 16 h Nov 1873.

Lieut Thomas Baskett Turner (102nd Foot), to have the position of Captain, vice Flint, 1st N I deceased, Dated 16th Oct 1873. Cadre 33rd N Iy.

Lieut W Douglas (Capt in Staff Corps) to have the position of Capt in, vice Burgess, transferred to half-pay list. Dated 7th Nov 1873.

Capt L W Iredell (104th Foot), to have position from the 20th Sept 1873, vice Lavie Cadre 24th N I retired.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen are admi tted as Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with their pointment by the Home Government, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873, the date of their arrival at Bombay :

William Richard Browne, M D, Mark Robinson and James Scott Dill, M D.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Lieut.-Col T S Hawks, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 37th N I, arrived at Madras on the 12th Nov 1873.

Maj D Playfair, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, arrived at Bombay on the 8th Nov 1873.

The following List, received from the India Office, is published :—

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave :—

Permitted to return.—Lieut Col C B Hearn, Capt Macdougall, Capt W Frceth, Surg Maj J S Nash, and Surg A Porter.

Granted extension of leave.—Maj W Robertson, 3 months', on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SORABJEE—November 21st, at No. 631, near Chora Bazaar, Mr. Sorabjee Cawasjee Barucha, brother of Bomanshaw Cawasjee, aged 58 years, deeply regretted. His remains will be conveyed at 7 A.M. this morning to the Towers of Silence.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

FOX—November 17th, at Vellore, the wife of Surgeon W. S. Fox, Civil Surgeon, Vellore, of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

THERE is much agitation among the merchants of Baratria just now on account of the steady progress and increase of local mills, and the consequently injurious effect upon European made cotton fabrics. But while seeking a remedy for the evil influence at work upon their own fortunes, the liberal and generous spirit of the British merchant is loath to recommend any measure that may in any way injure the sons of the soil. Witness the noble language employed by Messrs. Bruce and Co., in a circular they have just issued addressed to Mr. Baker, the Secretary of the Baratrian Chamber :—"While admitting," they state, "that our attention has been drawn to the matter through our business in imports, and in consequence of the increase of local mills, it is not on the ground of our own loss of profits and diminution of business that we bring it before the Chamber and the Government of India : it is purely and solely on behalf of the injured consumer that we desire to impose an extra duty on locally manufactured goods. If it is true that the consumer can buy native-made piece goods, and yarns, cheaper and considerably less sized than those imported by us, this arises, not from their protective exemption from the import duties, but because we keep the market so largely supplied by the immense quantities we import and sell at a loss, that the local mills are powerless to compete with us. Still it is a fact that the local mills are increasing in number and production, and that every piece of goods they manufacture deprives the imperial revenue of a certain amount of duty. This is a serious pill for Government to swallow." "It would be advisable," continue Messrs. Bruce and Co. modestly, "that all duties on imported piece goods and yarns should be taken off altogether, but we do not think Government will give up such a nice slice of revenue as this at present, and therefore the only other way open is to put a tax at once on all locally manufactured goods and yarns, equivalent to the import duty, and by so doing add a nice little sum to the credit of the next Budget. And as it would be unjust to tax steam mills and leave home-spun yarns and home-woven cloths free of duty, why not also impose the tax throughout India wherever it can be levied? True, it might cause a riot or two, and certainly would be extremely unpopular, but these considerations ought not to weigh against the injury now done to British manufactures imported by British merchants into British India. Although, as we said before," conclude Messrs. Bruce and Co. in their remarkable circular, "we have no personal interest or motive in the matter : our only desire is to benefit the body of the people and to protect the native consumer against individual encroachments."

There are very serious consequences, far more serious than Messrs. Bruce and Co. seem to imagine in their disinterested anxiety for "the body of the people," involved in this matter, and unless it can be clearly and distinctly proved that the imposition of such a tax as that proposed can be done without being fraught with incalculable injury, it behoves Government to be very careful ere it takes or sanctions such a step. How far is it wise, in the first place, to burden local manufactures? Abandon the tax on imported goods, if you will, and let the local mill owners compete with European fabrics if they can, but do not impede a progress that in every way is conducive to the prosperity of millions merely to protect the interests of a few—and this is, in effect, the real meaning of placing an unnecessary duty on locally manufactured goods.

THE Porte has ordered the evacuation of Lahej, so that there is no fear of any further trouble in that quarter at present, and as we anticipated our hot-blooded young *militaires* will have to content themselves with the mild excitement of the Poona Camp of Exercise. This Lahej affair, however, has had the effect of attracting more of the attention of the public in this country, and also we should think to some extent in England, to the gradual encroachments of the Turks in Yemen, which is in itself a good result, though we must, we suppose, take it for granted that our Foreign Department, and the Foreign-office, are fully acquainted of all that has been going on for some years on the south-western Coast of Arabia. It has also called public attention to our relations with the Sultan of Lahej and the neighbouring tribes; and we hope we do not underrate the knowledge of our readers when we say we believe that the greater portion of the general public have up till now taken no trouble to enquire into those relations, and that an equally large number have never thought of making themselves acquainted with the circumstances under which we took possession of the Gibraltar of the East. These circumstances, and our relations with the neighbouring Arab tribes, are given at length in Aitchison's Collection of Treaties and Engagements, and we believe a few particulars regarding them may not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

On the expulsion of the Turks in 1630, we are told, the greater part of Southern Arabia fell into the hands of the Imams of Senna; but in 1735 the latter were in their turn expelled from Aden and the neighbouring districts by the native Arab tribes, who assumed independence. The Abdalees, the most powerful tribe, took possession of Aden, Lahej, and some villages to the north of Aden. The Sultan of Lahej is the chief of this tribe. The first political intercourse with the Chiefs of Aden took place in 1799, when a detachment of troops, sent from England to occupy Perim and prevent all communication of the French with the Indian Ocean by the Red Sea, found Perim to be unsuitable, and proceeded to Aden, where they were received by the Sultan. At that time, the Sultan proposed to enter into an alliance and to grant Aden as a permanent station, but the offer was declined, though an alliance was concluded with him three years later. From that time there was little or no intercourse with Aden till 1837, when attention was drawn to the plunder and maltreatment of the crews of British vessels wrecked on the Aden Coast, and Captain Haines, of the Indian Navy, who was then surveying the Arabian Coast, was instructed to demand satisfaction, and to endeavour to pur chase Aden as a coaling depot for steamers plying between India and the Red Sea. The Sultan at first denied all participation in the plunder, but eventually consented to give up the property, and at the same time he gave his verbal consent to a draft treaty for the cession of Aden. But after some further negotiations it was discovered that a plot had been laid by the Sultan's son to seize the British Agent and rob him of his papers, and the restoration of the wrecked property that had been plundered was also refused. The consequence of this was the bombardment and taking of Aden on 19th January 1839, when the Sultan and his family fled to Lahej. Some months afterwards the Sultan signed a bond, engaging to maintain peace and friendship with the British Government, who agreed to pay him and his heirs 6,500 German crowns a year. The Sultan, being the principal chief of the neighbourhood, had been in the habit of paying annual stipends to the neighbouring tribes through whose territory the trade of the country passed, and these payments were continued by the British on condition of the Chief remaining in friendly alliance. The peace with the Sultan of Lahej was soon, however, broken by the Sultan making an attempt to re-take Aden, and the payments were therefore stopped. Two other attempts were afterwards made to take Aden, but the Arabs being each time repulsed, the Sultan in the beginning of 1843 sued for peace, and in February 1844 the stipend was restored to him and an agreement taken from him faithfully to observe his engagements. Another attack on Aden was made in August 1846, for which the stipend was again discontinued, but soon after the death of the old Sultan in 1847 a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce, was entered into with his successor, and the stipend restored. The tribes who come next in power to the Abdalees (whose head is the Sultan of Lahej), are the Foodhelees and Hoosbahees, and these, with a number of other tribes in the vicinity, receive from the English a yearly stipend; and it is rather curious to see the "Sheikh Allidulla Rugaee, of the Subeebee tribe," set down as receiving the large sum of Rs. 26-1-7 per annum as compensation for his undertaking that his tribe shall live in peace and friendship with the English!

NOTES OF THE DAY.

AT the last meeting of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner offered the following explanation to the enquiry why a 10-inch main was not laid down in Mazagon as sanctioned by the Bench of Justices—That "his professional advisers had counselled him that to do so would cause a considerable loss of head on the Bombay supply."

This explanation may be regarded as conclusive against the lengthy nonsense so frequently indulged in by our opponent, "Aquarius," in the columns of a contemporary. The demand of "Aquarius" to *improve* the supply of water by substituting pipes of large bore for small ones receives its *quietus* in the official statement of Mr. Pedder that to do so would diminish the head if only one such substitution were made. The Commissioner accordingly declines to be guided by the hitherto unknown hydrostatics of "Aquarius" even when associated with the wonderful discovery that the water-supply of the city is on the *closed system*.

The lunar period for the re-appearance of "Aquarius" in the *Times of India* has again come round. If the public must be treated to another column of impossible hydrostatics, let us advise the writer to scatter a few jokes into his article such as the public can understand, for though writing about water for the last two years his utterances provoke a thirst which his water theory will certainly fail to assuage. A few passengers are required to perform the journey across the Atlantic in the next American balloon. The laws of aeronostics stand in much need of elucidation; we can probably get on well enough with the knowledge of hydrostatics already possessed by practical engineers. This seems to be Mr. Pedder's opinion.

IN our issue of the 19th inst., we reproduced from a vernacular contemporary a para. with reference to an impending crisis in the community of the Kapole Banias of Bombay. We have made some enquiries into the matter, and we find the facts of the case to be as follows :—About sixteen years ago there resided in the village of Bheewuldy a Kapole Bania by name Girdhur Premjee. The man was married, but his views of the matrimonial obligations were not very rigid, and he considered himself happier in the arms of a mistress than in those of his wife. Not content with the enjoyments necessary to satiate his lust, the unfaithful husband, it is alleged, had the imprudence to dine with the object of his affection, but as she was of a different caste from his own, the Kapole Banias of Bheewuldy took exception to it, and threatened Girdhur with excommunication. But the mad lover persevered in his naughty conduct, and he was accordingly put out of caste, some say, in all sincerity, whilst others aver that the sentence was pronounced simply as a threat to induce him to give up his mistress. Finding the place too hot now, Girdhur left Bheewuldy for our "nice little, tight little island." Here he stayed for about four months with his wife and mistress, and none of his castemen took any notice of his conduct, but admitted him to all their dinners. He then left for Khandalla with the encumbrances above mentioned. The bracing air of Khandalla caused an exuberance of love in Girdhur's heart, and he bestowed a part of it on his ill-fated wife, who was in consequence found to be in an interesting state a short time afterwards. The first pregnancy is always celebrated with some *éclat* by natives, especially by the Guzerati Hindoos, and so, according to time-honoured custom, Girdhur came down to Bombay with his wife, and gave dinners to his castemen. These were par taken of with hearty good cheer. But Girdhur was not born to enjoy this cheer long. It so happened that at this time there were two parties in one of the two divisions of the caste, caused by the not very amiable conduct of its leaders, and one of the two contending parties found out Girdhur's naughty ways and threatened him with excommunication. The gauntlet was taken up by the other side, and

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

Who are those hoary-headed youths who sip the golden wine at the enchanting Bunder bar? and what is that they say?

First Bibber—Grand doings at Agra apparently.

Second Bibber—Yes. By the way, that is a wonderful elephant of the Viceroy's. I am told that it has carried all the Governor-Generals for the last 200 years. It has only one tusk, and upon State occasions a wooden one is always made for it.

First Bibber—Ah! Wonderful elephant.

Second Bibber—Yes. Wonderful beast. If it could but speak! what tales it could tell, eh?

First Bibber (suddenly beaming—evidently a happy thought coming)—What language do you think it would speak if it could? You don't know? Why, my dear boy, ancient Tusk 'un, of course—Tuscan, don't you see? Ha! ha!

Second Bibber—Good heavens! It's that sort of thing that drives a man to drink. Boy! idhur so! (The rest may be imagined.)

There is an ancient tower in the vicinity of the Cathedral which for long has been one of the most upright features of the establishment with which it happens to be connected, but it is now crumbling to decay, so that the in-dwellers have had to flee. But there are geniuses in Bombay, and one of them has, I believe, arisen with respect to this tower. He has scanned it with his searching eye, and has slapped his knee, muttering, "It can be done!" What can be done? Why, putting that tower straight by means of a screw-jack! A friend of mine spoke to the genius, and received a very valuable lecture from him upon the first principles of mechanics, and of course due allusion was made to what Archimedes said about the lever. The genius also expounded his plan of setting the tower straight by means of the screw jack. Whole houses were lifted in Chicago recently by screws, and why should a tower in Bombay not be straightened by the same means! My friend said—"I think you will be quite as successful if you try to pull on the tower straight with a boot-jack." But he was dismissed with the dignified rebuke that men scoffed at Galileo and he was prepared for the scepticism of men like him. Some of these days, before, the screw-jack will be applied to the [illegible] tower, and the rate of the mortality in Bombay next month will be considerably increased.

Do you know, my young friends, Nipper and Pugsby? If you ever drive along the Bandora road on a Saturday afternoon you will most likely have been put in peril of life and limb by their eccentric attempts at charioteering. Well, Nipper and Pugsby went to Matheran the other day. "It would be such a lark," they said, as with the biggest Havannah cigars that are made in Bhendy Bazar in their teeth, and clad in their sprucest Saturday afternoon attire—on Sundays they spend the whole day in pyjamas—they drove away, rejoicing, to the Boree Bunder station. Two nights after, Nipper's "boss" was sitting at his desk auditing the accounts of the Benevolent Buggywallahs' Association, of which excellent charity he is the able secretary, when a gory vision presented itself to his horrified gaze. A figure stood before him with a nose to which Sir Pepper Arden's would have been a pimple. His hands were devoid of skin, save some few specks which clung to the fingers and added to their ghastly horror, and his once white pantaloons were all bespattred with blood and dust. "His presence be aboot us a'" cried the employer, recognizing in this dreadful apparition some faint likeness to his usually natty subordinate, Nipper; "are ye deid?" A few faltering accents intimated that Nipper was still in the body. He had a doubtful tale to tell. The trip to Matheran had been a failure. They had fallen off five times on the road up, and had developed a number of cranial angles that would have driven either Gall or Spurzheim out of their senses. Moreover, they had met with an accident not only bloody but pecuniary. While careering down the hill at full speed they suddenly encountered a peasant driving two bullocks. In the collision which ensued, riders, horses, bullocks mingled in one promiscuous heap. The native, naturally alarmed at the consequences of upsetting two Sahibs, began to rub his shins and to whimper, until, seeing that the other persons were quite as much frightened as he was, he changed his tone, and demanded in a tone which would have drawn forth the instant applause of the East Indian Association, "Why for you my bullock kill?" The result of the affair was that Nipper and Pugsby had to pay severely for the sum demanded as compensation by the bullock driver. Altogether, the trip was not one which met the tastes of our two young friends Nipper and Pugsby, and their accidents were sympathised with to such an extent that I am afraid the Bombay Buggy-wallahs' Association suffered at the hands of its able secretary.

I hear that the *Times of India* is about to publish a new code of morality. Of course the code will be slighly different from the code of hackneyed morality which is at present so stupidly used by the majority of what are called right-thinking people in civilised communities. Thou shalt love love thy neighbour—only if he suits your purposes; thou shalt garble reports—when that happens to be a paying course; thou must be dishonest—and abuse those who are not dishonest too—these, I believe, will be a few of the prominent characteristics of the contemplated code. You will not fail to see that in principles like these there is wisdom of a certain kind, and surely that is better than going on monotonously day after day without any wisdom whatever. There is nothing, I assure you, like a little time-serving for getting on in the world. You must "ay boo, boo, boo," says Sir Pertinax, and he was a wise man, who might have had the care even of the *Times of India*. How do you think a ship would ever reach its destination if it were to keep its sails continually set in one way? "You must humour the wind, my boy—if it blows in your teeth, why you must tack if you want to reach your port;" and it is wisdom like this which the *Times of India's* code will crystallise for the admiration of the world. You, in your old-fashioned way, have doubtless up to this time believed in "principle" and "modesty." The merest rubbish, I assure you—as the code will show. Let us seek for an example in your own profession—the newspaper profession, I mean. Perhaps, now, you have thought that it is your duty to report public proceedings faithfully if you do so at all, thinking, no doubt, that this was a duty which you were fairly owing to your constituents. But I assure you the *Times of India* Code will clear up all doubt on that subject, and prove to you as clear as daylight that not only may you "burke" reports, when it suits your purpose to do so, but your moral position is so strong that you can afford to vilify—"blackguard," if you will,—your contemporaries for not doing precisely the same. The *Times of India* has ere this argued against "nobbling the press," which of course is a very good subject for an article, illustrating theoretical integrity, and certainly the Government which dares to do anything so naughty as nobble the great and glorious press is, as a young lady would say, very wicked. But do not suppose that this fact will clash with the general tone of the new Code, because one of its principles will be "no principles." And besides, if you will persist in saying that the *Times of India* in condemning "nobbling" is inconsistent with the practice which it has inaugurated this week regarding reporting, I am prepared to dispute your assertion. The *Times of India* only condemned Government "nobbling," and did so very prettily too, so that you might have imagined you saw the writer's eye cast heavenwards, at all events to the ceiling, as he wrote; but mind you, the *Times of India* never said a word about "private nobbling," by which I mean nobbling for the sake of private interests, and therefore it left the action of its morals perfectly unfettered. But all this will duly appear in the Code with much more force than I am able to lay the subject before you. I need only say in conclusion, that the Code will be marked by the sound sense which distinguishes the *Times of India* in all its branches—special reporting, leader writing, and "Whims of the Week"—a sound sense which must remind you of the compliment which the poet paid to a very remarkable person—

> "He could deep mysteries unriddle
> As easily as thread a needle.
> He'd extract numbers out of matter
> And keep them in a glass like water;
> Of sovereign power to make men wise,
> For, dropp'd in blear thick-sighted eyes,
> The'y'd make them see in darkest night
> Like owls, tho' purblind in the light."

I expect that there will be a great run for the Code among the Native Press, which will very easily accommodate themselves to accept the principles of their "leading journal."

During the recent debates in the Legislative Council some gentle sparring took place between hon. members and the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy with reference to the difficulty which the latter had in expressing himself fluently in English. But the difficulties which native members have to contend with should not be forgotten. If the debates were carried on in the vernacular, I wonder how many of the European members would acquit themselves with as much credit as the majority of the present native members do during discussions conducted in English. A useful native member of a Legislative Council must really have achieved a great deal before reaching that position. He must have conquered not only the difficulties of an intricate alien tongue, but also gleaned a great deal of general information respecting European laws and customs—information invaluable to him in applying himself intelligently to the consideration of the political conditions of his own country. I have always thought that a slight inquiry into the steps by which these native members have raised themselves to a seat at the *tapis rouge* of our Legislative Council would eminently show the value of perseverance. Mr. Smiles has filled many an English lad's bosom with ambition to get on in the world simply by holding up to him examples of courage, perseverance, and carefulness, and I am sure that an equally instructive book for native youths might be compiled out of the history of a few of the native gentlemen among us "who have risen." Take the example of the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew. It is a most honourable fact in respect to that gentleman that he started his career in life on Rs. 10 a month, and now is rich and one of the most influential men in the whole community—this too while he is yet a young man, being but thirty-nine years of age. He is an Elphinstone College lad. He left that institution when he was fourteen years of age, and entered a mercantile office as a clerk for the pittance I have mentioned. By 1866, the tide had so far turned in his favour that he could afford the time to be a Justice of the Peace. In the stormy period between that date and 1871 he took an active part in local politics, and became noted for his liberal, English-like sentiments, and his facility in expressing himself eloquently and correctly. In 1872 he was elected to be a member of the Legislative Council, where he has shown himself to several European gentlemen to be a "foeman worthy of their steel." His influence has gone on increasing until I believe he may now be regarded as the leader in the new Corporation. Possibly if he had not said on a recent occasion that the house-tax should be reduced, it would not have been reduced yet, and of course the poor landlords would still have been mingling their tears with their salt. How strong he feels himself in his present position might have been guessed by any one who heard him tell the chairman at one of the late Corporation meetings that there was no use of any further discussion, as everybody had made up his mind as to how he intended to vote upon the house-tax question. It is not every-body who could have dared to seek to put down a discussion on an important public subject in this way; but might is often right. There is one thing, however, to be said, that if the Hon. Mr. Narayen now possesses power, his great intelligence and liberal proclivities will scarcely permit him to make a bad use of it. Take another example—that of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who is also one of the first men in the native community of Bombay. He does not speak English fluently, but he always has a meaning in what he says which commands attention, and such are his intellectual faculties that I believe if Legislative Council discussions were conducted in the vernacular he would prove one of the weightiest and sharpest debaters in the assembly. His family is an old one in Bombay island, and so far as riches are concerned he may be said to have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth; but against this advantage must be placed his chronic ill-health. When the English obtained Bombay from the Portuguese they found it difficult to obtain commissariat supplies on account of the jealousy of the Maratha Government, which possessed all the places round the harbour, including Salsette. They applied to the Portuguese authority of Dewa in Kattywar for an experienced commissariat agent, and the head of Mr. Munguldas' family, one Roopa Dhanjee, was induced to accept the post in 1680. Roopa's family grew in wealth and influence until it became, as it now is, the head of all the Bania castes in Bombay. Mr. Munguldas's parents died when he was eleven years old, and his father's executors, I am afraid, did not do all they could to educate him. He was sent to a private school, but had to leave it (when he had scarcely learned the rudiments of English) in order to assume the management of his affairs, which were anything but prosperous, although they might well be described as "lively," seeing that they included three family suits in equity in the late Supreme Court and one before the Privy Council, all of which lasted for about twenty years! Fortunately, Mr. Munguldas was able to bring these stupendous suits to a successful conclusion. I may mention that before he was twenty-two years of age he was made a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Grand Jury, and also of the Royal and Geographical Societies. In 1866 he was appointed by Sir Bartle Frere to succeed the late Juggonath Sunkersett in the Legislative Council, where he introduced his Town Duties Bill, and carried it through successfully notwithstanding opposition from both Sir Bartle Frere and his successor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. In 1872 he was presented with the insignia of the Star of India at a meeting called for that purpose in Government House, Parell, during which Sir Seymour, with his notorious blandness, made him a very complimentary speech. Mr. Munguldas's more recent public services have been in connection with the Municipal Bill, the Burials Ground Bill, and the Salt Bill, upon which he was the means, together with his colleagues, of effecting a number of important modifications. For the public services he has rendered, a *faux pas* now and again in his English may very well be excused, and, for that matter, so may a good deal of his peculiar pertinaciousness in sticking to his subject, for Mr. Munguldas is seldom floored excepting by the sledge-hammer of the vote. Of the other native member of Council, I need scarcely say anything. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whom I have heard described as a good old English gentleman with a Parsee name, is too well-known to render it necessary for me to say anything about him here. He carries his mildness into all he does in Council, and in this respect he often contrasts with the impetuousness and stolid determination of the Hon. Mr. Narayen and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas. As to the Tatya Sahib, I cannot tell why he is in Council at all, unless it be that he is there to enliven the dulness of the ordinary proceedings by causing hon. members to speculate as to the way he will vote when the Under-Secretary gravely puts the Aye or the No to him, the result seeming to depend upon the toss up of a rupee under the table. Tatya Sahib's knowledge of English is very imperfect, and he is too young and too good-natured to be an effective legislator. "Some men are born to greatness, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Tatya Sahib has not "achieved greatness," so the fact of his being a Legislator lies between his birth and the generosity of a Governor. I trust I have stated some facts which may incite some of our native youths to rise; as a rule perseverance, with a moderate amount of training, will enable them to secure a good position in the world.

NATIVE "REFORMERS" AND CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter of Rao Saheb Gopal Hurry Deshmookh, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, must have attracted the attention of the public in general, and especially that of the reformed circle. It would strike every one that he, an adherent to the cause of reform, has at last given up his idea of going to England to give his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee in fear of being persecuted by the joint efforts of his caste-brothers, in proof of which he has cited several replies received by him from the Brahmins of different places. One question naturally arises here, whether an independent and enlightened man like Gopalrao should submit his case to the bigotted Brahmins of Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Poona: any one could easily anticipate what the answers would be, and notwithstanding that, I am at a loss to understand what induced Mr. Gopalrao to lay his case before them. If I mistake not he never consulted the Brahmins when he sent his son to England to acquire high education, and it is strange to see a man in Gopalrao's position declaring candidly, within a very short period, that he has changed his mind simply owing to discouraging answers from different portions of the Brahminical community. It will greatly deter the progress of reform when it is widely known that a man like Gopalrao is afraid of excommunication. This answer only will satisfy the public that the reformers of the present age are wanting greatly in moral courage, but are wise enough to advise others, in some cases to extend their hand in pecuniary matters, and lastly to honour the occasion with their kind presence, if there is any volunteer in the field. When the promoters see that he is duly anointed he is left to his own fate. Is that becoming in them? If the promoters of reform wish sincerely that their object may be soon carried out, they should turn out boldly in the field and set personal examples one after another without any scruple or hesitation on their own part at the cost of anything. If at all, I would give credit to the late Mr. Moroba Cuncba and Cursondas Mooljee, who were firm to their point up to the last moment. To submit to the barbarous persecution of caste is nothing but disgraceful to a man of sound principles. If they wish to retain their reputation in the eye of the public and to enlarge their circle, they should not be yielding to the tyrannical usages of their respective castes, and when they care not a straw for their religion, they should not try to observe different castes, but to form a new class, and within a short period they will see their object crowned with success.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your views in your yesterday's leading article about the so-called Hindoo reformers, and those of your correspondent, "A Native," in to-day's issue on the same subject, have met with the general approbation of the lovers of true reform in the Hindoo community. It is however not generally known that the real cause of the apathy of this reforming body is the backwardness and weakness of those who are the leaders of the Hindoo community, and whose duty it is to encourage their followers by their own examples. When, however, persons like the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who is styled by a correspondent of the *Times of India* as the leader of a liberal party, have not the moral courage even to countenance the good acts of some of the reformers, what can be expected of poor people, who may be excellent reformers in their own hearts, but who have not an atom of influence either of money or of power with their community. It is well known how our honourable leader behaved to his own brother-in-law for his joining the late lamented true reformer, Mr. Cursondas Mooljee, on the latter's return from England. It is said, and never denied, that the poor man was actually made to shave his moustaches and to gulp down cow urine before Mr. Mungaldas would have gone to dine with him or with his own sister and her children. It is also well known how Mr. Mungaldas does not join Mr. Madhavdas, who has remarried an outcaste, and who with such assistance as Mr. Munguldas's could set the caste at defiance and thus encourage other people to follow his example. But as it is, being left alone, his spirit must necessarily feel damped, and there is no wonder therefore that the work of reform is so slow and confined to talk only.

A HINDOO.

21st November.

BOMBAY.

Torture.—A Hindoo cart driver named Dhundee Manajee was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday five rupees, for torturing his bullocks.

Theft.—On the night of Wednesday some person entered the stables of the Turkish Consul and stole therefrom sundry articles of wearing apparel.

The Famine in Bengal.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* exhorts his countrymen to subscribe a fund to ameliorate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Bengal.

Accident.—A Maratha named Mahadoo Appa got his right leg broken by a bale of cotton having accidentally fallen on it at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on Thursday.

Death of the Durbar of Mangrole.—The *Bombay Samachar* announces the death of Khoodawund Budamea, the Durbar of Mangrole, in Kattywar, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Accident at the Albert Mills.—Bhoodeen Rutnoo, a labourer, had his right foot seriously injured in the machinery of the Albert Mills on Thursday whilst the same was in operation.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Ismael Mahomed, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to one Antone Fernandez, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The Gaekwar's Advocate.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out that Mr. Wasoodew Juggonath, a well-known pleader of Ahmedabad, has been appointed by the Gaekwar as his advocate to represent him before the Baroda Commission.

The Charge Against the Fouzdar of Nowsaree.—It is said that the magistrate of Surat has issued summonses, at the instance of the complainant, against several Parsee residents of Nowsaree, to give their evidence in the above case.

Fire.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in a jowlee house at Worlee, and belonging to one Antone Simao. One-half of the house was burnt to the ground. The police and the townspeople rendered every assistance. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a hack buggy driver named Hormusjee Pestonjee was charged with assaulting one Pestonjee Sorabjee. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

Mofussil Small Causes Courts.—A Belgaum paper says that the Mofussil Small Causes Courts are not liked by the people, and ought, therefore, to be abolished at once. The reason assigned for the popular dislike to these Courts is that there is no appeal against their decisions.

Danger of Loading Children with Ornaments.—On Thursday a Goanese named Caitan Mendoza, residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the police the theft of a neck ornament from the person of his child, whilst the child was playing about in his bakery amongst the persons employed at work there. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting
Quadrille	Genevieved Brabante ...Coote.
Selection	Orphee aux Enfers ...Godfrey.
Valse	Flower...Godfrey.
Aria	La Figlia del Reginento.Donizetti.
Galop	V. lentine

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—The friends of the Club may be glad to learn that its new pieces have gained it considerable public patronage every night of their performance, and that the Club is more than holding its own against all rivals. It will be seen from our advertising columns that the play entitled "Solomon's Sword, or Noorance the Innocent," is to be reproduced to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, to be followed by the very popular opera founded on the loves of Leila and Mejnoon.

The Koth Succession Case.—The *Samsher Bahadur* highly praises the strict impartiality and thorough independence of the Bombay High Court in reversing the order of the Judge of Ahmedabad, suspending the certificate of guardianship of Rupalibai, the widowed Ranee of Koth, and in throwing the cost of litigation on the Collector of Ahmedabad. The writer asks the Native Chiefs and Rajas to imitate this impartiality and independence of the English Judicial Courts in their administration of justice, if they really have the ambition of reforming their administrations.

A Rogue of a Mendicant.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that a religious mendicant, residing at Soonwadee, in the Gaekwar's territory, was one day going about asking for alms, when a Brahmin met him on the road. The latter took him to his house and told his wife to treat him well. The Brahmin went out, and the wife prepared meals for the mendicant and served him well. After having taken his meals, the mendicant endeavoured to induce the woman to leave her husband's protection and to go along with him, taking her ornaments. The woman declined to leave her husband's house, but gave him all the joys and jewels she had in her possession. The mendicant has made away with the articles and has not yet been arrested.

Causes of Increase of the Crime of Theft.—The *Shamsher Bahadur*, of Ahmedabad, is sorry to observe that the crime of theft is increasing among people comparatively respectable in appearance, but having no apparent means of earning their livelihood. When the police is informed of a theft in a house or of ornaments taken away from the persons of children, it tries to find out criminals not among the Kolis, who were once notorious professional thieves, but among the respectable looking, but idle people living in the neighbourhood where the crime occurs, and this suspicion of the police generally turns out correct. The *Samsher* attributes this steadily growing evil to the growing poverty of the people in consequence of the rapid decline of native trade, commerce, and of productive native industries in general, and of the steadily growing taxation in various shapes, imperial, provincial, municipal, &c.

The weather in Poona is at midday still very warm for the latter half of the month of November. Clouds still hover about, especially in a south-easterly direction, which, together with the oppressive state of the weather, seem to indicate an approaching storm. The nights are cool, and a south-westerly wind sometimes prevails in the early mornings, while the east winds set in at breakfast time and continue to blow during most of the day. Yesterday morning it was thick and misty at 6 A.M., while the clouds were blown about by a moist west wind. The rapid changes of climate are very trying, consequently severe influenza, colds, and low fever are rather prevalent.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Ullundee Fair.—This fair, which was held at Ullundee on Saturday last, was visited by about forty thousand pilgrims. We are glad to state that no disease of any kind broke out there. The sanitary arrangements were very satisfactorily carried out by the authorities. The contractor who purchased the tax contract has no doubt much benefitted by this large gathering.—*Poona Observer.*

The Khurruckwasla Water.—The canals between Khurruckwasla and the Poona cantonment were filled with water since the commencement of the week, as an experimental measure. Since Monday the water has been allowed to run from the canals to the nullah near the small tank not far from the Petty Staff Lines, and it continued to run through the nullahs of the camp and the civil limits into the Moota Moola river. This has been done to cleanse the canals before clean water can be carried into the tank and taken to other places in camp, where pipes are laid for the purpose, from the Arsenal Fountain. Since yesterday the water has been stopped from flowing into the Moota Moola river, and is allowed to run into the above-mentioned tank.—*Id.*

The Great Robbery at Kolapoor.—Some time ago a native apothecary named Daniel Benjamin, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, was robbed of ornaments of the value of about twelve thousand rupees. It appears that two of the accomplices in this robbery were caught at Poona by the police while they were in the act of disposing of ornaments which they had in their possession, of the value of about three hundred rupees. They were sent to Kolapoor in charge of Mr. Akber Alie, the chief constable of the city. These two individuals named Esmail wullud Mahomed and Bhaubhadoor wullud Sirdar Bhau, respectively, were tried by Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent of Kolapoor, and sentenced to transportation for their natural lives.—*Id.*

A Barbarous Murder.—A singular case of a most barbarous murder occurred the other day at the village of Cherrowlie, Taloka Haveillie. A Mahomedan went to the above village from one of the suburban districts of Poona to bring away his wife, who was with her family. Some words, it would appear, ensued between the husband and the brother-in-law, on which the former becoming incensed drew from his person a garden knife and slew, outright, his wife. He then inflicted severe injuries on the father (an old man), the sister and the brother of the deceased, more especially on the latter, who is in a most precarious state, his bowels being ripped open. The old man and his surviving daughter are likely to recover. They are all three now in the Civil Hospital. The murderer is in custody, and will shortly be brought to justice.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—22ND NOVEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

856-70—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Ramration Sukharam and others—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao

635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Jetha Raja and others—Khunderao.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazoolla Khaclani v Purmanundas Mathooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

576-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Samermull Oodemull v Mathooradas Gooculdas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gooculdas Purshotumdas v Baee Ace and another—Dallas and Lynch.

716-70—Manisty and Fletcher—J. W. Christison v Joseph Bray—Dallas and Lynch.

Ecclesiastical Suit for Judgment.

In the matter of the last will and testament and codicil of Paul Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe and David Lopes—Rimington, Hore and Langley—v Roza Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lolloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoovorbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Part heard.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—23rd Nov.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 142 Pt. II. and 345 Pt. III.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 305 and 14. Anthem, O Praise the Son all ye Heathen.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 282 and 135.
11-50 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 320 and 275.
Anthem—Praise the Lord all ye Heathen.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 5 and 200.
6-0 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 142, part 1; 219 and 325.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, in English.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 137, 186, and 307.

The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 98, (Tune Melcombe.) No. 25.
Hymn 97, (Tune Keble.) No. 273.
Hymn 166, (Tune Ewing.) No. 240.
Anthem—O how amiable are Thy dwelling.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 73, (Tune Maidstone.) No. 295.
Hymn 105, (Tune Warrington.) No. 45.
Hymn 199, (Tune Hallé.) No. 23.
Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains.

Collections for Sewree Graveyard Expenses.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

The Troop Ship Jumna is expected to-day from England, with 64 officers, 19 ladies, 15 children, 966 men, 73 women, and 106 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. C. S. Taylor, Maj. R. J. Hamond and lady, Riding Master J. Sampson and lady.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. W. H. Wright, Capt. A. Warry and lady, Capt. R. J. Millett, Lieut. H. Maclaine, Lieut. E. C. Sandys, Lieut. E. W. Selby, Lieut. J. Temple.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. A. C. Smith and lady, Lieut. A. W. Cockburn and lady.

Army Medical Department.—Surg. Maj. J. H. Jeffcoat, lady and two children, Surg. Maj. J. G. Grant and lady, Surg. Maj. E. Hopkins, Surg. Maj. J. Robinson and lady, Surg. Maj. J. T. M. Symonds, Surg. Maj. W. B. Ramsbotham, Surg. Maj. B. Hinde, lady and child, Surg. Maj. R. O. Hayden, Surg. Maj W. Joy, Surg. Maj. W. C. Boyd, Surg. J. Paxton, Surg. F. A. Davey, Surg. G. Duncan, Surg. J. H. Wright.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Col. J. Rose, C. B., lady, two children and servant, Lieut. Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, Lieut. Col. G. Clerk and lady, Major C. B. Washwood, lady and servant, Surg. Maj. J. B. C. Reade, Capt. F. Stephen, Capt. Hon. C. E. Edwards, Capt. R. Egerton, Capt. C. F. Blackett, Capt. G. A. Hillyard, Capt. and Paymaster G. R. Naseley, Lieut. W. H. M. Fitzherbert, Lieut. C. H. St. Paul, Lieut. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Lieut. and Adjt. J. J. Preston, Lieut. F. C. Howard, Lieut. R. J. Hobert Percy, Lieut. J. D. Manuel, Lieut. V. N. Ward, Lieut. H. J. Hardy, Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes, Sub-Lieut. Hon. G. M. Bennett, Sub-Lieut. A. R. W. Hervey, Sub-Lieut. W. J. Peacock, Quarter Master J. Lamb, lady and six children.

Lieut. E. A. Price, 2-19th Foot; Lieut. R. G. Handcock, 36th Foot; Sub-Lieut. H. R. Lovett, 2-60th Foot; Lieut. P. E. Henderson, 103th Foot; Apothecary B. Price, lady and two children, Bengal Establishment; Lieut. R. Menedith and lady, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. St. G. J. Rathborne, 1-6th Foot; Capt. St. V. A. Hamick, lady and child, 33rd Foot; Paymaster W. Hughes and lady, 58th Foot; Sub-Lieut. J. S. Hamilton, 92nd Foot.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. Crocodile, 4173 tons, Captain Townsend, sailed yesterday for England.

The barque Annie, 540 tons, Captain F. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (Sept. 13th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Massilia, 1,069 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (November 6th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Balfour, infant and servant, Mr. Goodeve and servant, Colonel Lamb, Mr. Cazer, Mr. C. Khetsey, Mr. F. Dorabjee and servant, Mr. Jairajbhoy and four children, Mr. T. Veerjee, Mr. Allarukes, Mr. R. Furdoonjo, Mr. A. H. Hervey, Mr. G. Bullock, Mr. J. Lucas, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. R. J. Eyre, and one deck passenger.

SALE OF Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

The sale of the late Mr. Anstey's library was resumed yesterday at his bungalow, and although the attendance of bidders may not be said to be as select as it was on the previous day, still it was equally large. The sale commenced about 7 o'clock with lot No. 223 of the printed catalogue, and closed at 10 o'clock at No. 450. The purchasers were chiefly the gentlemen whose names were mentioned by us yesterday. The bidding was very animated; and we were glad to observe that the great pains taken by Messrs. Crawford and Co., in bringing out a very complete and well-arranged catalogue, did not go in vain; for amongst the purchasers were heard the names of judges, magistrates, and members of the Bar in the sister presidencies. The committee of our local Law Library took the opportunity of making several useful and judicious additions to its already well-filled shelves. Several lots brought exceptionally good prices, owing no doubt to the great respect entertained for the acquirements of their late possessor. A lot containing 121 volumes of the Law Journal, from 1826 to 1871, fetched Rs. 605; volumes of the Jurist, from 1837 to 1854, fetched Rs. 110; and the Weekly Reporter, 1852-1872, sold for Rs. 115. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to about Rs. 2,200.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

A Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that on the 12th inst. eight witnesses were examined by the Baroda Commission. A man of the name of Bapoobhai at present attends on behalf of the Gaekwar before the Commissioners. The correspondent gives the substance of the evidence of some of the witnesses.

Some persons, who are known by the name of "Pandrs," whose forefathers had fought some battles with bravery in Gujerat were examined. The substance of their evidence was that they had been deprived by the Maharaja of the several rights which they hitherto enjoyed uninterruptedly. They principally complained of the reduction of the allowances granted to them. The representative of the Gaekwar, Mr. Bapoobhai, on being questioned by the President of the Commission, stated that the revenues of the State had decreased, and hence reduction. The witnesses said that when they used to get their full allowances, the revenue of the State was one crore of rupees; while at present it amounted to one crore and a half. The witnesses attributed the present disordered state of Baroda to the employment by the Maharaja of uneducated, ignorant, and *khutputlut* kharbharees, and the profligate conduct of the Gaekwar.

One Gungaram Khanwelkur, cousin of Khanwelkur, the present Dewan of the Gaekwar, was examined. He stated that at the time of the late Khunderao Gaekwar he owned several villages, also holding a military post. When H. H. Mulharao ascended the gadee, it was intimated to him officially, that he had been deprived of his jaghires and had been dismissed from his appointment. Witness was compelled to leave the territory the same day without any of his property, which was forcibly taken from him. The house of the witness is at present occupied by the Dewan of the Maharaja.

One nawab was examined, and his evidence was to the effect that he had been deprived of his jaghires, &c., and that great *zoolum* was exercised on him by the Gaekwar's karbarees.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council, held on the 18th inst., there were present Charles Curray, Esq., (Chairman), Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. Kemp Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Narayen Vasudewjee, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwat nath Narayen Mandlik.

Resolved,—That the expenses, Rs. 5,042, incurred in flushing the night-soil pipe and altering the depo-drain at Carnac Bunder, and constructing a new drain at Cammateepoora, be sanctioned, the amount to be adjusted by a transfer in the Budget for 1873, as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner.

Resolved,—That the extra expenditure, recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, of Rs. 4,164 on the Sonapoor drainage, be sanctioned, the amount to be adjusted by a transfer in the Budget for 1873, as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner.

Read circular letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th November, stating that the Corporation having, in the Budget for 1874, sanctioned the appointment of a Chief Accountant and Auditor on a salary of Rs. 850, he had appointed Mr. James Thorburn to that office with the title of Chief Accountant, by which he is in future to be addressed. The duties of Controller, as defined by Act II. of 1865, are abrogated by the New Municipal Act. With this exception, the duties of the new Chief Accountant will be precisely the same as those which Mr. Thorburn performed as Controller, and no change whatever will be made in the office routine as regards reference, correspondence, &c. Mr. Thorburn to be power of checking, commenting upon, and asking for explanations regarding all items of receipt and expenditure in any department, will remain unaltered.

The letter was approved.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th instant, to the Executive Engineer, calling for estimates of the cost of preparing as burying grounds the various sites visited by the Burying Grounds Committee.—Approved.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner to Government regarding the granting of the land at Trimbuck Purshuram Street (now held as the site for a milch cattle stable) for the site of the Northbrook Gardens.—Approved.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner suggesting that a member of the Council should act with him in regard to the settlement of the claim of the Roman Catholic community for compensation on account of the expense they have been put to in preparing their portion of the Sewree Cemetery.

Resolved,—That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that Mr. Currey will act on behalf of the Council.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and sup

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

(Cornhill Magazine)

In the July number of this Magazine the "story of the Civil Service Supply Association" was told in a very interesting way by one of the original members. The writer described it as an enterprise which "is fast revolutionising the retail trade not only of London but of the whole country," and he justly inferred from this that the story of its fortunes would be worth the telling. We may go further, and say that it is worth while to try and forecast the destiny of the undertakings of which this is the type. It is natural that a member who has sat by the cradle, or rather the cupboard, of the Association, and has watched its progress from 1865, when its sales amounted to 5,000*l.*, to the present year, when they promise to amount to nearly 800,000*l.*, should be sanguine as to its future. We propose to inquire how far this wonderful success is attributable to permanent causes.

It is indisputable that within the last few years Co-operative Stores have become a distinct element in London life. The evidences of this fact are apparent in the carriages which line the Haymarket and Long Acre, in the frequency with which the subject comes up in conversation, in the undisguised uneasiness of the retail traders. To deal at a Co-operative Store has almost become fashionable. This does not mean, of course, that Co-operative Stores are certain to hold their ground. They may be very popular and yet very ephemeral. The novelty of buying cheaply may have attractions for many who hitherto have never asked the cost of a purchase; the visit to a store may give a point to the drive which the visit to the linendraper's has ceased to give. But the charm of making out your own bills and carrying home your own parcels will not last for ever. By-and-by some newer fancy will take the place of the Co-operative Store, and the now deserted shop will be found as indispensable as formerly. This, at all events, is the reflection with which a large number of shopkeepers are trying to comfort themselves, and, no doubt, in every movement of this kind there is much that may be set down to mere imitation or mere love of novelty. But the causes which have made Co-operative Stores popular lie deeper than the momentary desire to do what other people are doing or what you yourself have not done before. These stores have met a real want—a want which was not felt, at least, to anything like the same extent, a generation ago. The reader may at first be inclined to dispute this. After all, he may say, the want that drives buyers to Co-operative Stores, call it by what name you will, is the want to get more goods for the same money, or to give less money for the same goods. There is nothing new in this. It is as old as a circulating medium; it existed in principle when men had not got beyond barter. But though the want may have been felt at all times, the circumstances of contemporary society are exceptionally favourable to its being felt keenly. During the last thirty years there has been a remarkable rise in the standard of living. It may not be more costly to live well in 1873 than it was in 1843, but a far greater number of persons wish to live well. Several causes have contributed to bring this about. There has been not only a great increase of wealth but a great diffusion of wealth. The discovery of new ways of making money has made many rich as well as a few richer. This change has coincided with a growing tendency to disregard social distinctions not founded on wealth. The time when birth was a necessary passport to good society has passed away. If money alone will not admit a man, it entitles him to a rule to show cause why he should not be admitted. Thus there are three influences working in the direction of increased expenditure, the desire of those whom money has raised to a new level to make the most of it, the disinclination of those originally on that level to be outdone by the new comers, and the irritation of those still on the level which the latter have left to be outdone by men who are better off but not better than themselves. Unfortunately, society does not get wiser as it gets richer. The material gains of civilization may be multiplied and diffused almost without limit, but the intellectual gains are less accommodating. The combination of plain living and high thinking is admirable if you can secure the high thinking, but when the high thinking is absent plain living loses its charm except to men who make economy or digestion their first care. A dull man is harder to amuse than a clever man, and in this as in most other things difficulty means expense. These conditions of society create a constantly increasing number of persons who have the same standard of living and that standard an exceedingly costly one. Again, many luxuries, or what would once have been esteemed luxuries, have been greatly cheapened. This may hardly seem a reason why living should be dearer, but a moment's thought will show that in the long run it is so. Many persons, for example, now drink wine every day whose fathers habitually drank beer. If wine had not become cheaper they could never have done this; but, though they have so far profited by the reduction of price, the wine-merchant's bill is a larger item in their accounts than the brewer's bill was in their fathers' accounts. Travelling is another case in point. Railways and excursion tickets have made it cheaper, but at the same time it has become almost a necessity to many who in the last generation would have stayed at home. Mr. Cook has a fair claim to be classed among the agencies which have made living more costly.

This general rise in the standard of living has not been attended by any corresponding increase in the means of living. Many incomes have not advanced at all; many more have not advanced in proportion to the expenditure of those who earn them. Of course where the diffusion of wealth has been so great there must be many men who make far more money than men in similar positions made formerly. But the great bulk of the bureaucratic and professional classes—the men in receipt of fixed incomes, the men whose rate of pay is determined by a custom which it takes a long time to change, make about the same number of hundreds per annum and find that a great deal more has to be paid for out of them. Nor is this all. Not only has more to be paid for, but more has to be paid. For some years past the general tendency of prices has been upward. This fact is sometimes denied, and telling contrasts are drawn between the present time, with its cheap groceries and cheap clothing, and the time when the commonest tea was eight shillings a pound and silk or linen a corresponding price per yard. For the purpose for which they are ordinarily used these comparisons are quite misleading. It is very possible that prices have not yet reached and may never reach the level at which they stood half a century ago. But if the figures of last year are set side by side with the figures of the years which followed the introduction of free trade a very great difference will be seen. There are few things that are as cheap as they were in 1850; there are many things that are very much dearer. As regards wholesale prices, the causes that determine them lie out of reach. We cannot put the gold of California or Australia back into its native rock, or make labourers contented with lower wages or less disposed to spend their earnings in ways which bring them into rivalry as purchasers with the classes above them. Retail prices, however, are not fixed with anything like the same uniformity; indeed they seem to invite investigation and possibly reduction by the fact that they are different in different places. The retail price of goods is made up of two elements, the cost of production—which may for present purposes be taken as represented by the wholesale price, and to be by hypothesis unalterable—and the cost of distribution. The difference between the price of coal when you buy it at the pit's mouth and carry it away in your own carts and when it is shot into your cellar by the servants of a London coal-merchant, or between the price of a piece of silk in the manufacturer's sale room at Lyons and on the counter of a linen-draper in Regent Street, resolves itself into the cost of bringing it within easy reach of the retail buyer—of enabling him, that is, to make his purchases in convenient quantities, in convenient places, and at convenient times, and further of enabling him to pay for them on convenient terms. Of these four advantages the first is chiefly valuable to the poor. It is only buyers who have very little to spend at a time and no place in which to store their purchases that care to get tea by the ounce or butter by the quarter of a pound. But to have what you want where you want it, and when you want it, are advantages which come home to everybody. The butcher or the greengrocer who calls for orders just when the mistress of the house has finished breakfast and reappears with his tray or his basket in time for the contents to be cooked for luncheon, represents to many persons the ultimate result of advanced civilisation. Still more convenient is the absence of that constant and irritating check on expenditure which the necessity of immediate payment constitutes. To be able to put off payment for some considerable time, and then to pay only part of the bill, leaving the balance, swelled by some unnoticed items in the way of interest, to form a sort of nest-egg for future liabilities, has a very intelligible charm for those to whom ready money is usually scarce and always appropriated to the last penny.

This is the state of things that has given birth to Co-operative Stores. The cost of distribution is really an additional payment made for certain conveniences in the shape of trouble saved, and Co-operative Stores afford an opportunity of making retrenchments as regards these conveniences. Instead of orders being called for, they are left in person or sent by post. Instead of goods being delivered by the seller, they are taken away by, or at the cost of, the buyer. Instead of the shop being in the immediate neighbourhood it is in the majority of cases a considerable distance off. Instead of payment standing over for six or twelve months it is required at the moment of buying. If all these real or imaginary advantages are surrendered, the bulk of the cost of distribution can be saved. A small percentage on the wholesale price will pay the rent of a house in which the goods may be kept and the salaries of the shopmen who show them and pack them up. One large store will do as much business, perhaps, as fifty shops, while the rent paid may not be more than is paid by five out of the fifty. All the labour of men and animals which goes to collecting and booking orders, to keeping accounts with every separate customer, and to delivering the goods bought, is spared to the Co-operative Store. The cost of distribution being thus reduced to the lowest possible limit, the retrenchment effected by dealing at a Co-operative Store is, in the case of persons who have been accustomed to deal at fashionable shops, a very considerable retrenchment. Of course, like all saving, it implies a correlative sacrifice. If there is less money spent there is more trouble taken. If you are indolent, or extravagant, or incapable, or busy, this additional trouble will be a very serious drawback to dealing at a Co-operative Store. But persons belonging to the three first of these categories are not likely to deal at Co-operative Stores, while busy men are usually married, but not to equally busy wives. Women who have been fretting at their own inability to contribute to the family income, may find in the Co-operative Store the means, at least, of preventing the family income from being spent so quickly as heretofore. Their education, perhaps, has not fitted them to earn money, or their husbands do not wish them to make the trial, and the Co-operative Store gives them an opportunity of doing what is equivalent to earning money. By taking part of the labour of distribution on themselves they can lessen the cost of distribution. They can carry their own orders, make out their own invoices, and in some cases carry home their own purchases.

To do all this for themselves involves no doubt a certain sacrifice. But it is a sacrifice which has its compensations. If some conveniences are lost by dealing at a Co-operative Store, there is a corresponding absence of some of the inconveniences at which attend dealing at ordinary retail shops. In the first place, there is no risk of overcharge. In dealing at shops it is often hard to say whether you are overcharged or not. The circumstances which determine the cost of distribution vary, so that the buyer may have no means of ascertaining whether the price asked more than represents the additional value given in the shape of additional convenience. For example, the difference of rent between a shop in an unfashionable or unfrequented situation, and a shop in a fashionable or busy situation, is an element which may fairly influence the price of the goods sold in them; but who is to calculate whether a shopkeeper asks more than is required to ensure him against loss from this cause? Or, supposing that he does not ask more, how is the buyer to make sure that the additional expense incurred by the better situation is not met by a deterioration in the quality of the goods sold? On the whole, we should be inclined to say that the security which Co-operative Stores give on this head is their best title to popularity. Adulteration is so easy and so common, and the dislike to pay more than your neighbours are paying is so general and so natural, that the temptation to a shopkeeper to reimburse himself for money spent in extra rent or other similar ways by selling inferior goods at the usual price, rather than by selling the same goods at a higher price, is very great indeed. No law can prevent this being done, because adulteration need not be effected by the addition of foreign matter. The dealer's purpose will be equally attained if he sells goods of a lower quality at the price of goods of a higher quality. The law may be able to ensure that tea shall always consist of the plant which it professes to be, but it can never ensure that genuine teas worth 2*s.* a pound shall not be sold for 3*s.* In the Co-operative Stores, where the buyers and the sellers are really the same persons, this temptation can have no place. Thirdly, the co-operative store ensures entire freedom from touting. The system of local shops is a system of constant persuasion to buy, addressed not to the buyer, but to the buyer's servants. The orders are usually given through the cook, and the cook feels that her own importance and that of the family in the eyes of the grocer's or the cheesemonger's young man are measured by the frequency and the amount of the orders of which she is the channel. Under these circumstances, she is naturally disposed to exaggerate the need for giving orders, and as orders depend upon consumption, she is impelled to fix the rate of consumption at as high a rate as she can fix it without seriously risking her mistress's favour. Where there is no calling for orders an honest cook has no inducement to be extravagant; indeed, she gains in point of reputation by being economical. But under the action of the calling system she feels embarrassed every time that there are no orders to give. In fact, she is daily in the position of a man who wants to get out of a shop without buying; and anyone who considers how uncomfortable that position is, and how often he has escaped from it by buying something he did not want, will not wonder at a similar weakness on the part of his cook. Besides the positive increase of outlay which calling for orders often causes, the honesty of servants is put to serious peril by it. The passage from ordering more than is wanted to ordering things that are not wanted at all, or wanted by the servants and not by their employers, is exceedingly easy, and in many cases this transition is greatly helped by the practice of feeing servants adopted by many tradesmen. By the time that a cook has learnt to waste her money in buying unnecessary goods because she receives a commission of some sort on the purchases effected, she is not far off from direct theft. And even when matters do not go to this length, the system of calling for orders involves a considerable loss of independence on the part of the mistress. She is not free to change her shops at her pleasure, for the cook sets her face against a practice which would bring the visits of the accustomed young man to an end; and it is so convenient to be on good terms with your cook, especially if she is a really valuable servant, that the mistress does not care to subject her to this annoyance, and the consequence is that much of the benefit which is supposed to arise from competition is practically lost. Taking all these considerations into account,—the saving of money, the sense of useful occupation, the absence of certain annoyances, it is not difficult to account for the affection that many women feel for the Co-operative Store.

That Co-operative Stores have done an immense service to retail buyers is undoubted. When the sales effected by one of these Associations amounts to nearly 800,000*l.* in the year, and the prices at which the goods are sold are only six or seven per cent. above the wholesale price, it is probably safe to say that more than 100,000*l.* have been saved to the members. This, though the largest, is not the only Association of the kind, nor is the advantage only confined to those who themselves deal at the store. The price lists of the several associations serve as a standard, not exactly of wholesale prices, but of retail prices calculated at a certain fixed percentage on the wholesale prices. Before these societies were in being there was no contending with a shopkeeper who maintained that he made only a bare living profit out of his goods. It was in vain to quote the price at which a brother shopkeeper offered the same articles, for such an argument was at once settled by an expression of polite disbelief that they were the same. But except in some few cases the goodness of the articles sold at Co-operative Stores is beyond suspicion. No one has any interest in adulterating them. Additional profits have no temptation for the seller, when instead of going into his own pocket they are distributed amongst the buyers in the form of lower prices. Besides furnishing a standard of retail prices, and so giving the customer a check upon the extortion to which he might be subjected by a combination among dealers or by a mere accidental absence of competition, the Co-operative Stores have really lowered prices outside their own limits. Shopkeepers and customers have alike come to see the advantages of ready money dealings, and it is now a common thing to find shopkeepers who will undertake to provide goods at the same or nearly the same prices as those charged for them at the Co-operative Stores. Some caution, however, is necessary in dealing with shops that make this offer. Speaking generally, shops cannot afford to sell as cheaply as the Co-operative Association, while giving, as they do in all cases, a good deal more for the money. The purchaser who goes to one of these shops has, in the first place, no annual ticket to take out, and the ticket benefits the seller both by the actual money received and by the inducement it affords to go on using a power of purchasing which it has been thought worth while to buy. In the next place he gets his purchase sent home at the shopkeeper's expense, and the cost of keeping carts, horses, and messengers is so much more deducted from the profits of the shopkeepers. In the third place the shopkeeper has to make a living out of the concern, whereas the Association have for the most part only to pay working expenses. These considerations should make people very cautious in dealing with shops which make these large professions. If the Associations saving money in all these ways—in the time of payment, in the cost of delivery, and in the cost of service, and making money from the sale of tickets, are obliged to charge a shilling for an article, it stands to reason that a shopkeeper who saves money in only one way—the time of payment, and makes nothing by the sale of tickets, cannot afford to sell a similar article at the same price. The impossibility is so obvious that it would not be worth insisting on it if it were not that it is becoming common for shopkeepers to undertake to supply customers who pay ready money at the same prices as the Co-operative Associations. Before being tempted by their offers, those to whom it is addressed will do well to ask the dealer who makes it, how it is that he can pay more servants, and make a fair profit for himself, if he only charges the same prices as a dealer who does not deliver the goods he sells, and does not want to make a living by the sale of them. Business can be carried on in this way on one condition only, and that is that the shopkeeper is doing a large trade on the credit system, and finds that he can supply a certain number of additional customers without additional outlay. So long as this combination lasts it may be worth his while to attract these additional customers, if only to prevent them from going to a Co-operative Store. But as regards shops which have to create their custom for themselves, it is impossible that the shopkeeper, with greater expenses and probably fewer customers, should undersell the Co-operative Stores; and to sell at the same price, while giving conveniences which the Co-operative Stores do not give, is really to undersell them. The value of the additional outlay that has to be incurred and of the additional percentage that has to be earned must be made up somehow, and the most obvious way of accomplishing this is to adulterate the goods sold. In this way the buyer pays the cost of carriage just as much as when he deals at a Co-operative Store, only he does not pay it *eo nomine*. Instead of getting the same goods for the same money, he gets inferior goods for the same money.

What then is to be the fate of retail trading in London? Is it by degrees to pass entirely into the hands of Associations in which the purchaser is also the dealer, and shopkeepers be in time done away with, or retained only as luxuries used only by rich men? Or will they continue to hold their own, even in competition with Co-operative Stores? There are several reasons which point to the latter of the two solutions here suggested as the one that will be found nearest the truth. In the first place, it is hardly possible that Co-operative Stores should go on enlarging their operations without a disproportionate increase of their working expenses. The author of the "Story" says that the Civil Service Association directly employs about 400 people, and pays upwards of 48,000*l.* a year in salaries and wages, besides paying very large sums for the purchase or rent of the buildings in which the business is carried on. But he tells us further that the pay of the Committee of Management "for duties involving much sacrifice of well-earned leisure, considerable labour, and a great responsibility" is only 80*l.* or 90*l.* for each member, and he justly adds that though the Association has hitherto been mainly served by men whose chief motives were pride in its success, and a desire to benefit their fellow-officers, a time must come when the chief inducements to serve will be the desire to add to income, and that, viewed in this light, the present rate of payment is much too low to attract thoroughly qualified men to the Committee. When the Co-operative Stores have to go into the open market to buy competent officers, and have to pay largely in order to attract them into their employ one conspicuous distinction between their balance sheets and the balance sheets of retail traders will disappear. In the second place it has not yet been ascertained whether, in transactions requiring constant watchfulness and vigour, the services of paid managers, however able, will be as effective as the services of men whose fortunes directly depend on their business success. Of course this argument is equally applicable to all joint stock operations; but the cases in which these operations have hitherto been prosperous have mostly been those in which there was no room for the competition of private traders, as in the management of railroads, or in which there are special advantages attaching to the particular application of the joint-stock principle, as in banking. Co-operative Associations have, up to this time, been managed by zealous amateurs; but it does not follow, because amateur committees have been able to hold their own against individual traders, in virtue of the keen personal interest given by the sense of being in some sort the pioneers and founders of a new movement, that paid managers will hold an equally advantageous position. In these two ways, therefore, Co-operative Stores will be likely to give less satisfaction to their purchasers in proportion as they take their place as one of the established forms of retail trade. The percentage charged on the goods sold will be larger, and the activity of the management will tend to grow less. And even if by care and ingenuity Co-operative Associations should succeed in securing themselves against these seemingly inevitable drawbacks, there are others to which they must be exposed by the very characteristic to which they owe their success. Many of those who now deal at a Store look back with regret to a time when shopping was not the burden it has since become. After all, there is something like a return to barbarism in a system which ignores the gains derived from combination, and leaves so much of the distribution to be done by each purchaser for himself. Indeed, as regards the delivery of goods, recourse is usually had to combination in another and less convenient form. Instead of each shopkeeper sending home the goods which he has sold, they are entrusted to some parcels' delivery company, a process often involving delay, and always saddling the buyer with a charge which acts as a prohibitive duty on small purchases. Considerable annoyance is entailed by being thus forced to include every imaginable want in the periodical order, under penalty, in the event of anything being forgotten, of having either to go without it altogether or to pay nearly as much for its carriage as for that of the whole parcel of which it ought to have formed part. There seems no reason why, supposing shops not to be recklessly multiplied, each shop should not be able to send home the goods bought at it as cheap a rate as a separate delivery company, and in this case it will be as easy to distribute the cost over all purchasers in the shape of a percentage on each article sold as to defray it by an advalorem charge determined by weight or size. The same argument will apply in its degree to most of the services which the Co-operative Stores either refuse to render or render only for a separate charge. If there are many persons to whom it is an object to save money by doing things for themselves instead of paying others to do them there will be many more who will find their time of too much value to be thus employed or who can afford to spare themselves the trouble of thus employing it.

In the long run, therefore, it seems probable that retail traders must get a great part of the position they have undoubtedly lost, or, at all events, ensure themselves against sustaining further loss in the same direction, provided only that they will lay to heart the lessons which the success of Co-operative Stores undoubtedly ought to convey to them. It has been seen that the popularity of the Stores is really due to three things—superior cheapness, superior interest of quality, and purity of goods. There is no reason why these advantages should not be given to their customers by retail shopkeepers if they have the wits to see their own interest. The superior cheapness of the Stores is the result partly of their ready money dealings and partly of their not doing as much for their customers as is ordinarily done in shops. So far as it springs from the former cause, it is completely within the reach of every detail trader. He can ensure himself against bad debts, he can save expense in keeping accounts, he can have the immediate use of his money, with all the benefits which this gives him in his character of buyer, by the simple expedient of not giving credit. So far as the cheapness of the Stores comes from their leaving purchasers to do a great deal for themselves, it is either within the reachof every retail trader, or it does not really minister to the popularity of the Stores. For example, the suppression of useless services, or of services of which the cost is out of all proportion to the value given to them, need not be confined to Co-operative Stores. Under the former head would come excessive calling for orders; under the latter enormous rents paid in order to put the shop within a stone's throw of those who habitually deal at it. Co-operative Stores have accustomed people to send their orders by post, and the result of this change of habit is seen in the increasing practice of dealing with large shops at a distance rather than with smaller shops close at hand. There is no reason why these large shops should not make ordering by post still easier by supplying their customers with printed order lists, such as are usually sent by seedsmen with their catalogues. The amount of each article ordered might then be entered against its name, and the same list with the price affixed might be returned to the customer as his bill. In this way the expense of sending out canvassers would be spared to the shopkeeper and the annoyance of having his servants canvassed would be spared to the customer. An adequate guarantee of the purity of the goods sold is not to be attained without more trouble and arrangement, but it is quite within the reach of shopkeepers if they are willing to act in concert. Supposing that an association of shopkeepers were formed which pledged its members to give a correct description of every article sold, maintained analysts of its own to test any sample offered for examination by a purchaser, and returned the price for any article which failed to stand this test, there would be as much practical certainty that no adulteration was practiced, and that if inferior qualities were sold, they were sold under a title which proclaimed them to be what they really were. The analysis provided by the association should of course be men of sufficient professional repute to be above all suspicion of wishing to make things pleasant for their employers, and they should be paid well enough to make it worth their while to give prompt attention to the samples submitted to them. By this means there would be as complete an assurance of purity in the case of goods bought from members of the society, as in the case of goods bought at a Co-operative Store. The same object might be attained in other ways—the really essential thing being that shopkeepers should recognise that, without some external test, it is impossible that customers—at all events new customers—should feel as much confidence in the integrity of a dealer who has an interest in selling inferior goods at high prices, as in the integrity of a Co-operative Association which has no interest of the kind.

The conclusion of the whole matter is shortly this: If retail traders are ordinarily prudent they have no cause to be alarmed by the rivalry of Co-operative Stores. But if they act with the singular folly of which some of their number have lately been guilty they will find themselves very deservedly going to the wall. The way to hold their own against the Stores is not to indulge in nonsensical denunciations of Civil Service trading, but to set to work to supply goods of equal value, to supply them under more convenient conditions, and to make the additional price charged for them the honest representative of the additional advantages given. Those dealers who will take the trouble to put this combination within the reach of their customers will not find themselves the worse for the existence of any number of Co-operative Associations.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

Terraced-built Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta.....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay.....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Pelle, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 29 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the confidence it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 21,210, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for Bad Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitled to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property. Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ltd., 1st January 1866. Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second Ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,426, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,332 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temporate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGORY,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,250,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never any claims with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1871 .....£697,